NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

O-2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

OCTOBER 1982
Publication Date: November 30, 1982

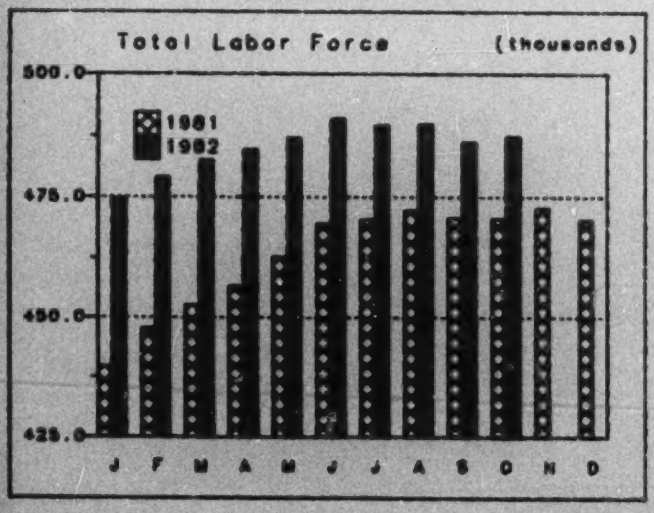
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

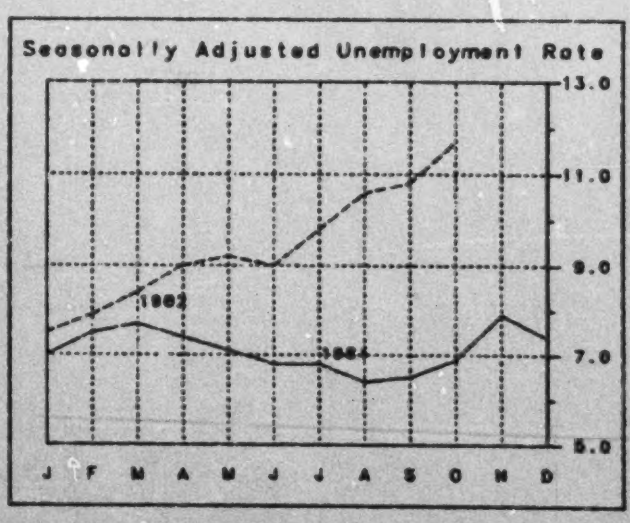
Nevada unemployment registered a marked upturn between September and October. Nearly a full percentage point increase was noted as the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate moved to 11.7 percent from 10.8. More than 53,000 people were unemployed in Nevada during the month, over half of them in the Las Vegas area. Reflecting that number, the Las Vegas unemployment rate stood at 12.4 percent in October, up from 11.8 the month before. The Reno area rate showed little change, rising only one-tenth of a percentage point to 9.4 percent. One year ago, the Nevada, Las Vegas, and Reno rates were 6.9, 7.6, and 5.4 percent respectively.

Over the month, the National seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased three-tenths of a percentage point, reaching 10.4 percent in October. Since July 1981, the beginning of the current downturn, 3.7 million people have joined the ranks of the unemployed, bringing the total to 11.6 million nationwide. Approximately 8.4 million were unemployed at the peak of the 1974-75 recession (May 1975).

Establishment-based industrial employment data for October reflects a loss of 1,300 jobs over the month. Trade and manufacturing remained level, while all other major industrial sectors suffered declines from September to October. Compared to employment estimates for October one year ago, only trade has shown improvement with a gain of 500 jobs. All other major categories have deteriorated, with the heaviest losses occurring in construction, manufacturing and mining.

Some economic indicators have recently provided hope for improvement. For instance, inflation (as measured by the Consumer Price Index) has slowed considerably, interest rates have fallen, and the stock market has displayed considerable strength. However, even if a turnaround is indicated, no improvement in the unemployment situation is foreseen before the first quarter of 1983.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	OCT 82	OCT 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	SEP 82
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	487.2	470.6	16.6	3.5%	486.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	53.4	30.8	22.6	73.3	50.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.0%	6.6%	---	---	10.4%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	11.7%	6.9%	---	---	10.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	433.8	439.7	-5.9	- 1.4	435.7
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	428.6	434.5	-5.9	- 1.4	429.8
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.9
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.1	---	---	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	OCT 82	OCT 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	SEP 82
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	416.3	422.4	- 6.1	- 1.4%	417.6
MINING	7.0	8.0	- 1.0	-12.5	7.1
METAL MINING	4.4	5.1	- 0.7	-13.7	4.5
CONSTRUCTION	23.4	25.6	- 2.2	- 8.6	23.7
MANUFACTURING	19.5	20.8	- 1.3	- 6.2	19.5
DURABLE GOODS	12.5	13.8	- 1.3	- 9.4	12.5
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.3	1.8	- 0.5	-27.8	1.4
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.2	25.4	- 0.2	- 0.8	25.3
TRANSPORTATION	13.5	13.4	0.1	0.7	13.5
RAILROAD	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.5	0.2	5.7	3.7
AIR	2.8	3.2	- 0.4	-12.5	2.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.7	12.0	- 0.3	- 2.5	11.8
TOTAL TRADE	86.3	85.8	0.5	0.6	86.3
WHOLESALE	13.9	14.2	- 0.3	- 2.1	14.0
RETAIL	72.4	71.6	0.8	1.1	72.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	13.9	14.1	- 0.2	- 1.4	13.7
FOOD STORES	11.3	10.6	0.7	6.6	11.4
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.0	8.6	0.4	4.7	9.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	24.4	24.0	0.4	1.7	24.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	17.7	18.6	- 0.9	- 4.8	17.8
FINANCE	8.5	8.8	- 0.3	- 3.4	8.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	179.7	180.3	- 0.6	- 0.3	180.3
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	116.4	119.3	- 2.9	- 2.4	116.8
PERSONAL	5.4	5.3	0.1	1.9	5.4
BUSINESS	19.6	18.5	1.1	5.9	19.6
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.5	14.7	0.8	5.4	15.5
GOVERNMENT	57.5	57.9	- 0.4	- 0.7	57.6
FEDERAL	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.4
STATE & LOCAL	48.2	48.6	- 0.4	- 0.8	48.2
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	20.3	20.8	- 0.5	- 2.4	20.3

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Nevada Housing Trends

by

Marian Battaglia, Labor Economist

Between 1970 and 1980, the population growth rate in the state of Nevada outpaced that for the Nation by more than a five-to-one margin. During the same time period, the number of housing units in the country grew by more than a third, but in Nevada it almost doubled.

As a result of the rapid increase in the number of housing units, the median number of persons per unit declined in Nevada to 2.2 from 2.5. In Nevada, as across the Nation, the number of persons living alone or with non-relatives went up dramatically during the decade. The trend toward smaller households is the result of several phenomena - increased levels of separation and divorce, the postponement of marriage by many young adults, and the increased number of older persons living alone.

Over the ten-year period, the share of housing represented by single unit structures declined in Nevada. Apartments and condominiums increased their relative share of the total housing stock, as did mobile homes. Nationally, the number of households living in mobile homes/trailers increased from 2.1 to 3.8 million, a rate of growth far in excess of that for other types of housing units. This trend was even greater in Nevada where the number of mobile homes in 1980 was more than twice that of 1970.

Although the median rent in Nevada more than doubled, the share of owner-occupied housing remained relatively level at just under 60 percent. Only four other states and the District of Columbia have lower rates of home ownership. Perhaps this low rate is due to the so-called transitory nature of Nevada's population, but the tripling in median value of owner-occupied housing may also have depressed the desire to own housing in Nevada.

Nevadans' relatively high per capita income would seem to make homeownership attractive. However, it may be that environmental or other constraints have limited the number of available houses artifically and helped produce the higher-than-average housing prices found in Nevada. With continued population growth and deterioration of the extended family, there could be a "pent-up demand" for housing in the State. In the long run, the direction in which that demand is fulfilled, however, may very well follow the 1970 to 1980 trend toward more affordable attached housing and mobile homes, rather than the traditional single-unit house.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

SEP 82	SEP 81	AUG 82
293.3	279.3	292.8

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

OCT 82	OCT 81	SEP 82
10.4%	8.0%	10.1%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1982	OCT 1981	SEP 1982	OCT 1982	OCT 1981	SEP 1982	OCT 1982	OCT 1981	SEP 1982
MINING	475.38	445.71	474.30	40.7	41.5	40.4	11.68	10.74	11.74
CONSTRUCTION	643.68	570.55	635.05	35.8	34.6	35.3	17.98	16.49	17.99
MANUFACTURING	341.51	344.42	329.49	38.2	38.1	37.4	8.94	9.04	8.81
Durable Goods	361.34	374.03	349.87	38.4	38.8	37.3	9.41	9.64	9.38
Stone, Clay & Glass	447.98	406.35	429.85	40.8	38.7	38.9	10.98	10.50	11.05
Primary Metals	525.50	641.09	526.40	40.8	43.2	40.0	12.88	14.84	13.16
Nondurable Goods	303.20	286.26	291.78	37.9	36.7	37.6	8.00	7.80	7.76
Printing & Publishing	298.00	264.45	298.03	36.7	34.3	37.3	8.12	7.71	7.99
PUBLIC UTILITIES	461.66	409.24	438.90	41.0	40.2	39.9	11.26	10.18	11.00
TRADE	257.53	245.73	267.63	34.2	33.8	34.4	7.53	7.27	7.78

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NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

O-2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

NOVEMBER 1982
Publication Date: December 31, 1982

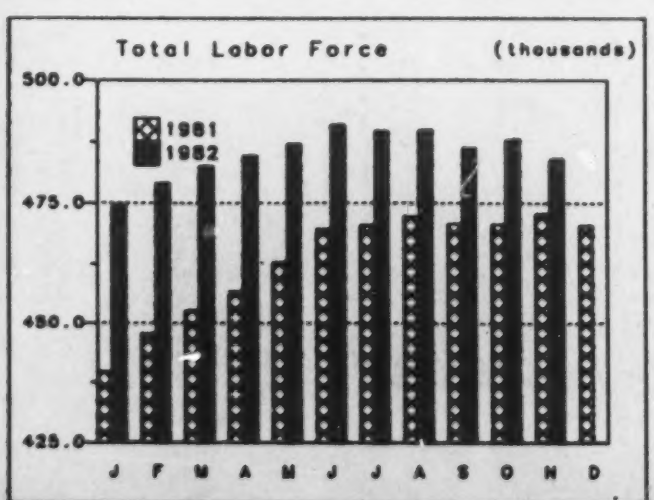
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

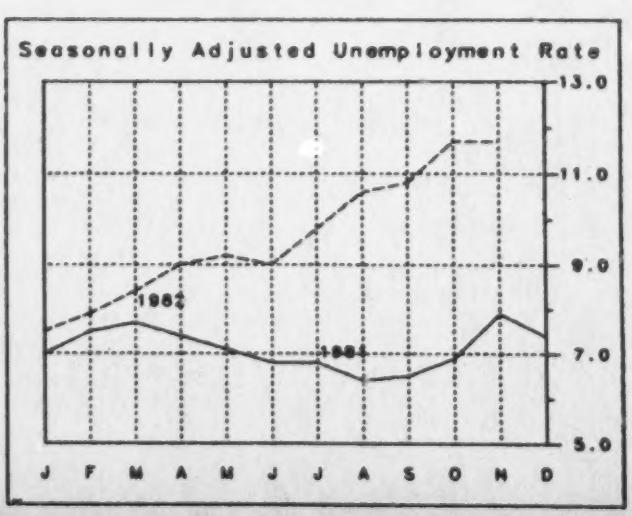
During November, the Nevada seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate paused its upward climb, leveling at 11.7 percent. One year ago, Nevada's rate was 7.9 percent. After seasonal adjustment, the rate for Las Vegas increased four-tenths of a percentage point, while that for the Reno area decreased one-half a percentage point. The current rates of 12.8 and 8.9 percent, respectively, for Las Vegas and Reno contrast with 8.7 and 6.2 percent last November. The comparable rate for the entire United States is currently 10.8 percent, up from October's 10.4 percent and much higher than last year's 8.4 percent.

Establishment-based industrial employment data indicate a substantial loss over the month of 4,200 jobs. Only the trade sector showed an increase during November, as employment losses in wholesale trade and eating/drinking places were offset by increases in general merchandise/apparel. Although job gains were realized in this sector due to the Christmas season, they were not as large as usual for November. All areas of the State shared the employment loss; the number of jobs declined 2,200 in Las Vegas and 600 in the Reno area.

Over the year, establishment-based industrial employment declined by more than 8,000 jobs. With the exception of the government sector, every industry suffered losses. The largest decrease in employment occurred in the service industry, more specifically the hotel/gaming/recreation sector. Nevada's largest industry has suffered continued deterioration with a November-to-November job loss of 4,600, representing nearly a 4.0 percent decline. The largest percentage declines were registered in mining, construction, and manufacturing.

Joblessness will remain at record-high levels in the short term. Hopeful signs, such as the recent decline in the discount rate, portend economic improvement. However, improvement in the State's economy will follow that of the Nation and will most likely be gradual in nature.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	NOV 82	NOV 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	OCT 82
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	483.8	472.7	11.1	2.3%	487.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	54.5	36.4	18.1	49.7	53.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.3%	7.7%	---	---	11.0%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	11.7%	7.9%	---	---	11.7%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	429.3	436.3	-7.0	- 1.7	434.3
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	425.2	432.2	-7.0	- 1.7	429.1
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	5.2
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	---	---	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	NOV 82	NOV 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	OCT 82
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	412.7	420.9	- 8.2	- 1.9%	416.9
MINING	6.9	8.0	- 1.1	-13.7	7.1
METAL MINING	4.3	5.1	- 0.8	-15.7	4.4
CONSTRUCTION	22.5	24.6	- 2.1	- 8.5	23.5
MANUFACTURING	19.2	20.8	- 1.6	- 7.7	19.5
DURABLE GOODS	12.2	13.8	- 1.6	-11.6	12.5
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.8	- 0.6	-33.3	1.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.1	25.3	- 0.2	- 0.8	25.2
TRANSPORTATION	13.4	13.3	0.1	0.8	13.5
RAILROAD	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.5	0.2	5.7	3.7
AIR	2.8	3.1	- 0.3	- 9.7	2.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.7	12.0	- 0.3	- 2.5	11.7
TOTAL TRADE	86.7	86.9	- 0.2	- 0.2	86.1
WHOLESALE	13.8	14.1	- 0.3	- 2.1	13.9
RETAIL	72.9	72.8	0.1	0.1	72.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	14.7	15.0	- 0.3	- 2.0	13.8
FOOD STORES	11.5	11.1	0.4	3.6	11.3
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	8.8	8.4	0.4	4.8	8.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	24.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	24.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	17.7	18.5	- 0.8	- 4.3	17.8
FINANCE	8.5	8.8	- 0.3	- 3.4	8.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	176.4	178.7	- 2.3	- 1.3	179.4
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	113.1	117.7	- 4.6	- 3.9	116.1
PERSONAL	5.4	5.3	0.1	1.9	5.4
BUSINESS	19.6	18.6	1.0	5.4	19.6
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.5	14.8	0.7	4.7	15.6
GOVERNMENT	58.2	58.1	0.1	0.2	58.3
FEDERAL	9.3	9.2	0.1	1.1	9.3
STATE & LOCAL	48.9	48.9	0.0	0.0	49.0
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	21.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	21.0

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Seasonal Adjustment and the Unemployment Rate

by

Marian Battaglia, Labor Economist

The Labor Force Summary in this publication includes two unemployment rates; the first is unadjusted, while the second is the "seasonally adjusted" unemployment rate. It is the seaonally adjusted rate which is published Nationally as well as in Nevada's own press releases. Why is an adjusted rate produced and how?

Every year, seasonality causes sharp movements in the levels of employment and unemployment at certain times. For instance, when school adjourns for the summer, many teenagers enter the job market, causing a substantial increase in the labor force statistics. Employment in the construction industry normally declines sharply during the winter months due to foul weather. Another common example of seasonality is the huge trade employment increases which usually occurs in November/December due to the Christmas buying rush.

Without removing the influence of normal seasonality, it is difficult to determine whether movements in the labor force data reflect actual changes in underlying economic conditions. It is important that economic policymakers have employment/unemployment statistics which are directly comparable from one month to the next. The decision makers can then determine trends in the labor market and implement the appropriate economic policies. No fundamental change in the employment/unemployment situation is indicated when seasonality is the only cause for statistical variation and, therefore, no remedial action is required.

Computer programs have made seasonal adjustment of labor force data a viable technique for removing the regular ups and downs caused by changing seasons, holidays, and the school year. Within the Bureau of Census X-11 seasonal adjustment program, a ratio-to-moving-average calculation produces a measure of the seasonal influence. The data are then divided by the resultant seasonal adjustment factor to obtain a new seasonally adjusted data series. Once the employment and unemployment data are seasonally adjusted, they are added to obtain a seasonally adjusted labor force figure. The seasonally adjusted unemployment estimate is then divided by the adjusted labor force data to obtain the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. Since it is the more accurate indicator of economic well-being, the seasonally adjusted rate is the one analyzed and published each month in Nevada and the Nation.

New Labor Market Information Publication

The 1982 Nevada Wage Survey has recently been released by the Research Section of the Employment Security Department. This publication provides monthly wage rate data for 90 occupations for three geographic areas in the State - northern, southern, and rural. Job descriptions, minimum wage information, union wage information sources, and a wage conversion table are included.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

OCT 82	OCT 81	SEP 82
294.1	279.9	293.3

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

NOV 82	NOV 81	OCT 82
10.8%	8.4%	10.4%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1982	NOV 1981	OCT 1982	NOV 1982	NOV 1981	OCT 1982	NOV 1982	NOV 1981	OCT 1982
MINING	478.33	489.95	477.50	41.2	44.1	40.5	11.61	11.11	11.79
CONSTRUCTION	627.49	552.45	654.13	33.9	33.3	36.1	18.51	16.59	18.12
MANUFACTURING	334.28	335.63	338.69	37.9	37.5	37.8	8.82	8.95	8.96
Durable Goods	347.16	361.73	360.05	37.9	38.4	38.1	9.16	9.42	9.45
Stone, Clay & Glass	403.99	385.83	440.92	37.2	35.3	40.6	10.86	10.93	10.86
Primary Metals	581.85	565.87	559.09	43.1	43.9	39.4	13.50	12.89	14.19
Nondurable Goods	311.16	289.80	296.86	37.9	36.0	37.2	8.21	8.05	7.98
Printing & Publishing	304.59	272.83	298.82	37.1	34.8	36.8	8.21	7.84	8.12
PUBLIC UTILITIES	448.44	411.65	463.25	40.4	40.2	40.6	11.10	10.24	11.41
TRADE	258.40	246.68	260.82	34.0	33.7	34.5	7.60	7.32	7.56

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NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

O-2640

RICHARD H. BRYAN
Governor

DECEMBER 1982
Publication Date: January 31, 1983

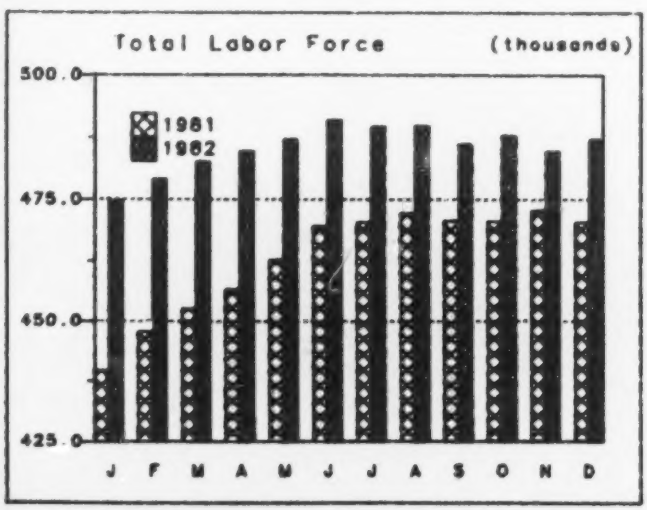
STANLEY P. JONES
Executive Director

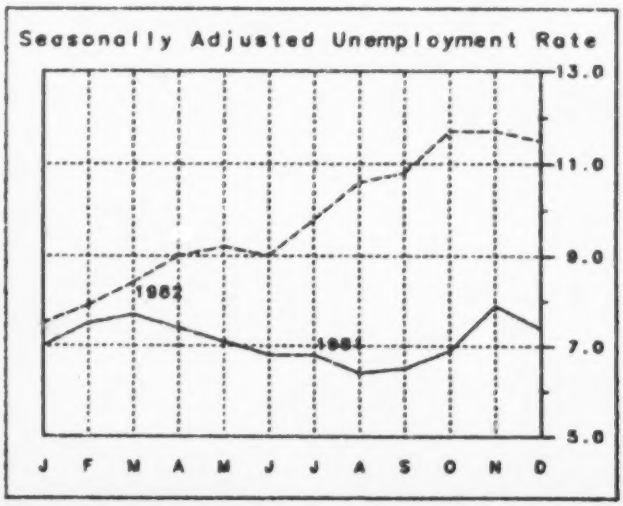
During December little change in the unemployment situation was noted. Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined slightly to 11.5 percent. One month ago the comparable rate was 11.7 percent, while one year ago it was 7.4 percent. The Reno area mirrored the statewide change as its rate declined three-tenths of a percentage point to 8.6 percent. During the same period, the Las Vegas rate held steady at 12.8 percent. These rates reflect a smaller-than-average decline in hotels/gaming/recreation employment between November and December as well as a large number of part-time jobs during the Christmas season. Last year the Las Vegas and Reno rates were 8.5 and 5.6 percent respectively. The Nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 10.8 percent in December, compared to a revised 10.7 percent in November and 8.8 percent last December.

Establishment-based industrial employment continued to decline, falling to 410,400 from the month-ago level of 413,300. Reflecting Christmas season activity, trade employment increased by 800 jobs during the month. This was slightly less than normal for holiday hiring. Finance/insurance/real estate employment remained level, while all other major sectors suffered some employment decline. However, the decrease in service sector jobs was not as great as usual for the November to December period.

Over the 12 months of 1982, establishment-based industrial employment declined by nearly 7,000 jobs. Only government employment remained level; all other major sectors lost jobs between December 1981 and December 1982. Manufacturing suffered the largest drop (1,700), and all of it occurred in the durable goods sector. Construction, mining and trade were also major job losers.

The slight decline in unemployment rate may be a sign that Nevada's economy is "bottoming out". For the time being, however, no dramatic change is expected.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	DEC 82	DEC 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	NOV 82
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	486.9	470.3	16.6	3.5%	484.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	59.2	37.1	22.1	59.5	54.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12.2%	7.9%	---	---	11.3%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	11.5%	7.4%	---	---	11.7%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	427.7	433.2	-5.5	- 1.3	429.8
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	423.9	429.4	-5.5	- 1.3	425.7
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.1
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	---	---	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	DEC 82	DEC 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	NOV 82
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	410.4	417.3	- 6.9	- 1.7%	413.3
MINING	6.8	7.9	- 1.1	-13.9	6.9
METAL MINING	4.3	5.1	- 0.8	-15.7	4.3
CONSTRUCTION	22.4	23.9	- 1.5	- 6.3	22.6
MANUFACTURING	19.0	20.7	- 1.7	- 8.2	19.2
DURABLE GOODS	11.9	13.6	- 1.7	-12.5	12.1
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.4	1.5	- 0.1	- 6.7	1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.8	- 0.6	-33.3	1.2
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.2	25.6	- 0.4	- 1.6	25.1
TRANSPORTATION	13.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.4
RAILROAD	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.8	3.6	0.2	5.6	3.8
AIR	2.8	3.1	- 0.3	- 9.7	2.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.7	12.1	- 0.4	- 3.3	11.7
TOTAL TRADE	87.3	88.2	- 0.9	- 1.0	86.5
WHOLESALE	13.7	14.0	- 0.3	- 2.1	13.8
RETAIL	73.6	74.2	- 0.6	- 0.8	72.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	15.3	16.2	- 0.9	- 5.6	14.5
FOOD STORES	11.7	11.3	0.4	3.5	11.5
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	8.5	8.2	0.3	3.7	8.8
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	23.8	23.9	- 0.1	- 0.4	24.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	17.8	18.4	- 0.6	- 3.3	17.8
FINANCE	8.6	8.8	- 0.2	- 2.3	8.5
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	173.9	174.6	- 0.7	- 0.4	176.9
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	110.5	113.2	- 2.7	- 2.4	113.4
PERSONAL	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.4
BUSINESS	19.7	18.7	1.0	5.3	19.8
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.5	15.0	0.5	3.3	15.5
GOVERNMENT	58.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	58.3
FEDERAL	9.3	9.2	0.1	1.1	9.2
STATE & LOCAL	48.7	48.8	- 0.1	- 0.2	49.1
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	20.9	20.9	0.0	0.0	21.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

ECONOMIC UPDATE CHANGES

by

Daniel Culbert, Labor Economist

Recently, all persons on our mailing list were sent letters stating our intention to revise the Economic Update publication. This report is to confirm that we will be making substantial changes in the report for a variety of reasons. We will be publishing one Economic Update incorporating all areas on a quarterly basis. In addition, we will publish monthly statistical supplements for persons requiring the data in a more timely manner.

Obviously, one of the objectives we hope to accomplish with this change is cost savings. Staff time expenditures and printing costs to write, edit, publish and mail a report of this type are quite large. With tighter budgets and efficiency stressed throughout, we have an obligation to spend tax dollars in an economical fashion.

It should be noted that even if cost were not a factor, we would still consider this change for analysis purposes. It has been the contention of several of the economists writing this report that trends were too hard to spot when looking at a month-to-month change. To combat this problem in the past, we have emphasized the over-the-year changes to allow for historical perspective in our analyses. (On our statistical data section, we compare year-to-year absolute changes and percentage changes.) By combining our reports into one and stretching out the time period we wish to analyze, we hope to give you a better description of the economic situation.

Several comments were received from the survey that should be noted here. Many respondents wanted to see other economic data which are gathered by other agencies, but which are indicators of the overall economic situation. In our quarterly publication we hope to include as many of these as are timely and relevant to the analysis. In addition, we intend to provide more graphics presentations for analytical explanations.

Other comments included expansion of data needs, such as hours and earnings for the Reno area and the smaller counties. We are currently publishing most of the data our sample of firms will support. To expand into some of these areas would require an enlargement in our sample and put more burden on the firms which provide us data. This will be one of our long range goals, but will not be one of our immediate priorities.

Next month, those respondents that wanted monthly data will receive a statistical sheet with pertinent data. All persons on our mailing list will receive the first edition of our quarterly report in early May. If you have any comments, recommendations, etc., concerning this report, please call Dan Culbert or Marian Battaglia at (702) 885-4550, or write us in care of the Employment Security Department.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

NOV 82	NOV 81	OCT 82
293.6	280.7	294.1

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

DEC 82	DEC 81	NOV 82
10.8%	8.8%	10.7%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC 1982	DEC 1981	NOV 1982	DEC 1982	DEC 1981	NOV 1982	DEC 1982	DEC 1981	NOV 1982
MINING	487.34	440.88	481.82	41.3	40.3	41.5	11.80	10.94	11.61
CONSTRUCTION	613.20	574.11	560.20	35.1	35.2	32.4	17.47	16.31	17.29
MANUFACTURING	335.28	339.39	332.76	38.1	39.1	37.9	8.80	8.68	8.78
Durable Goods	345.57	376.40	348.84	38.1	40.3	38.0	9.07	9.34	9.18
Stone, Clay & Glass	401.40	416.10	403.99	36.0	36.5	37.2	11.15	11.40	10.86
Primary Metals	565.23	573.74	581.85	41.5	44.1	43.1	13.62	13.01	13.50
Nondurable Goods	318.52	286.99	304.72	38.1	36.7	37.9	8.36	7.82	8.04
Printing & Publishing	314.19	268.16	305.41	37.9	35.1	37.2	8.29	7.64	8.21
PUBLIC UTILITIES	450.46	410.04	446.48	40.4	40.2	39.9	11.15	10.20	11.19
TRADE	258.75	248.50	262.05	34.5	33.4	34.3	7.50	7.44	7.64

PREPARED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH SECTION TELEPHONE 702-885-4550
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